FASTFACTS ABOUT ALCOHOL 1991

Prepared by
The Drug and Alcohol
Awareness and Information Directorate

ALCOHOLISM FOUNDATION
OF MANITOBA

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FASTFACTS: ABOUT ALCOHOL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Writers of speeches, school assignments and other presentations frequently are frustrated in their attempts to quickly find authoritative statistical information to support their statements or conclusions. Considerable time and effort is wasted searching out a variety of sources and locating the specific information contained within those sources.

This edition of ***FASTFACTS*** is intended to fill this gap in information, as it pertains to questions regarding alcohol consumption. This document is not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive in the information or analysis it provides. Instead, as its name implies, it is designed as a quick reference, highlighting many of the questions and areas of information about which staff at **the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba** are often asked.

Much of the information contained in this publication comes from secondary sources, and every effort has been made to identify the original source. The reader is advised to use these sources to confirm the context in which the information is given.

In addition to secondary data sources, ***FASTFACTS*** also uses data derived from the **Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba's** own management information system (Uniform Data System), with regard to client demographic profiles. The UDS provides both AFM programs, and external agencies funded by the Foundation, with current client-related data regarding demographic and service trends. This publication cites information regarding AFM clients only.

Alcohol is a drug like other drugs. It can be addictive. It can cause extreme hardship and death when abused. The effects of alcohol frequently go far beyond those directly involved in the abuse. Alcohol is also overwhelmingly the drug of choice of Canadians and internationally. For this reason, the current edition of ***FASTFACTS*** is about alcohol. It does not attempt to deal with facts about other drugs, except in a cursory manner. Subsequent editions of ***FASTFACTS*** will highlight information related to drugs other than alcohol.

The Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba has an extensive library of audio-visual and printed materials. These resources are available to the public directly through a loan system. The reader is encouraged to learn more about alcohol and other drug use, abuse and addiction.

For additional information on this document, or on substance abuse, contact the AFM library at (204) 944-6233, or one of the offices listed on the back cover of this edition.

2.0 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Sales of alcoholic beverages provide a useful means of comparing consumption over time and between various geographic areas. Sales data do not provide exact measures of consumption, since they omit home production and personal imports. They can, however, be reliable indicators when various sources are examined and compared.[1]

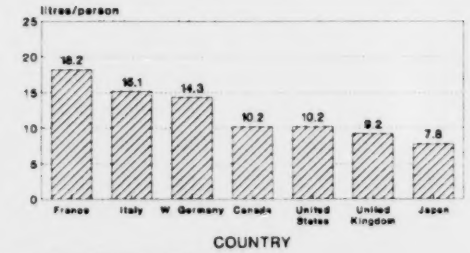
Substantial insights can be gained by correlating the results of extensive public surveys such as the Canada Health Survey (1978-79), the General Social Survey (1985), Canada's Health Promotion Survey (1985), the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989), regular surveys by private firms such as The Gallup Poll and objective sales data from industry and regulatory sources.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL

Of 32 industrialized countries, Canada ranked 21st in sales of absolute alcohol per adult in 1984. Sales amounted to a total of 10.2 litres of absolute alcohol per adult. In terms of specific types of beverage alcohol, Canada ranked 11th for sales of spirits, 15th for beer, and 24th for wine.[2]

Within the G-7 nations, consisting of: France, Italy, West Germany, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, Canada ranked 4th, in regard to total absolute alcohol sales (Figure 2.11).

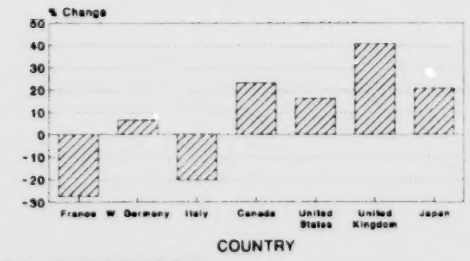
FIGURE 2.11
Absolute Alcohol Sales
G-7 Countries - 1984



Source: Brewers Association of Canada.

From 1970 to 1984 only France and Italy show a drop in per capita sales of absolute alcohol (Figure 2.12). Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan show increases in the range of 16 to 40 percent.

FIGURE 2.12
% Change in Absolute Alcohol Sales
G-7 Countries 1970 - 1984



Source: Addiction Research Foundation.

The sales data contrasts markedly with survey results of reported drinking behaviour. In the United States the Gallup Organization has conducted surveys of the consumption of alcoholic beverages since 1939, five years after prohibition was repealed.[3]

TABLE 2.1.1
Gallup U.S. Survey
Percent Who Drink by Gender

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
1984	73%	57%	64%
1983	71	58	65
1982	69	61	65
1981	75	66	70
1979	74	64	69
1978	75	64	71
1977	77	65	71
1976	NA	NA	71
1974	77	61	68
1969	NA	NA	64

2.2 CANADA

Current Trend is Down:

In Canada, sales statistics for the period 1970 to 1987 revealed a steady increase in the amount of alcohol purchased by Canadians, peaking at about 11.3 litres of absolute (pure) alcohol per person age 15 and over in 1980.

But since 1980, sales of beverage alcohol indicate a steady reduction in the overall consumption of alcohol by Canadians.[4]

Per capita sales, also calculated for the population age 15 and older, rose by approximately 25% between 1970 and 1975, and remained relatively stable between 1975 and 1980, rising only one percent.

Between 1982 and 1986 there was an approximate eight percent decline in sales. Newfoundland led all provinces with a 16% drop.

Alcohol sales vary by province, with overall consumption being higher in the north and west of Canada. For example, New Brunswick, with an average consumption of 7.8 litres of absolute alcohol per adult, has the lowest level of consumption, less than half of that of the Yukon with a mean per capita consumption of 18.3 litres, based on 1986 sales data.

The national survey data shows consistent patterns in the proportions of *current drinkers* across Canada and over time.

As in 1985, the most recent data (1989) shows the percentage of *current drinkers* increases from east to west, with Prince Edward Island showing the lowest proportion (64%) and British Columbia the highest (83%).

Estimates of the average number of drinks consumed in the week preceding the survey indicates drinkers from

Quebec and Ontario consume the highest amounts of alcohol (3.9 drinks), followed by British Columbia (3.8 drinks). The lowest levels of consumption (2.8 drinks) were reported by drinkers living in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In addition to sales data there is also substantial information collected about the drinking habits and attitudes of Canadians. Several national surveys have explored patterns of drinking among Canadian adults, including two major surveys undertaken by the Government of Canada: The Canada Health Survey (1978-79), and the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989).

Changing Patterns of Consumption

Preference is Beer:
According to the Canadian Brewers Association, changing lifestyles and the continued rise in the median age of the population has resulted in a decrease in the national per capita consumption of beer. During the past decade, it has dropped from 87.21 litres to 80.16.[5]

The greatest quantity of absolute alcohol purchased by Canadians is in the form of beer. In 1986, beer purchases accounted for about one-half the total absolute alcohol sales, or approximately 5.2 litres of absolute alcohol per person.[6]

Table 2.2.1

Per-Capita Beer Consumption (in litres)

Province	1979	1989
Nfld.	87.78	87.47
Ont.	87.58	86.16
Que.	95.90	83.05
B.C.	87.68	79.24
N.S.	75.80	70.70
Alta.	78.95	69.95
Man.	77.96	69.18
N.B.	77.79	66.18
P.E.I.	75.02	64.82
Sask.	70.49	58.29

Spirits constituted approximately one-third of absolute alcohol sold (3.2 litres/person), and wine approximately one-sixth (1.6 litres/person).

Canadian preferences for beverage alcohol have been changing. During 1982 to 1986 was a 4% reduction in beer sales, a 20% reduction in the sale of spirits and a 9% increase in wine sales.[7]

Slight Trend Towards Moderation

Fewer adult Canadians are drinking, more have stopped drinking, and those who are drinking are drinking less. In 1978/79, 82% of respondents reported drinking within the past 12 months compared to 81% in 1985 and 78% in 1989.

Fundamental Changes in Drinking Behaviour

The relatively small decrease in the number of Canadians who reported drinking in the past 12 months obscures fundamental changes in drinking behaviour on the part of Canadians. The percentage of Canadians who reported that they have consumed alcohol at some time in their lives increased from 86% in 1978/79 to 93% in 1989. Since then, more Canadians have given up using alcohol or have reduced their level of consumption. For example, there has been an increase of 11 percentage points in those who report that they are now *former drinkers*. There has also been a decrease of 4 percentage points in *current drinkers*.

TABLE 2.2.2
Types of Drinkers, Age 15+, Canada 1978/79, 1985, 1989

TYPE OF DRINKER	1978/79	1985	1989
Never Drank	13%	8%	7%
Former Drinker (used to drink, but has not had a drink in the last 12 months)	4%	10%	15%
Current Drinker (consumed alcohol in the 12 months preceding the survey)	82%	81%	78%
Of Current Drinkers:			
Occasional Drinker (drinks alcohol less than once per month)	15%	20%	26%
Frequent Drinker (drinks alcohol at least once per month)	67%	61%	52%

The amount current drinkers consume has also decreased. In 1985, the average current drinker consumed 5.1 drinks per week, compared to 3.7 drinks in 1989. From 1979 to 1989, there was an 11 per cent increase in the number of

occasional drinkers - those who reported drinking less than once per month on average. During the same period, the number of *frequent drinkers* (those who consume alcohol once per month or more) decreased 15 per cent.

Who Is Changing?

Age Differences:
The findings suggest the greatest decrease took place in the youngest and oldest segments of the population.

Between 1985 and 1989, the percentage of *current drinkers* in the 15 to 19 years group dropped from 81% to 74%, and among those 65 years and over, from 61% to 54%.

The percentage of people who reported drinking in the year prior to the survey decreases with age. The exception is the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year categories, which showed an increase of 14 percentage points (from 74% to 88%).

Twenty-two percent of *current drinkers* 65 years and over reported drinking four times per week or more. This is more than any other age group.

A large percentage of drinkers 65 years and over (31%) also reported drinking less than once per month. Only drinkers between 15 and 19 years reported drinking less frequently (40%).

Although older drinkers appear to drink more frequently, younger drinkers consume more alcohol per drinking occasion. For example, those 20 to 24 years old consume 3.9 drinks per occasion, while those 65 years and over consume 1.7 drinks.

Young men, aged 20 to 24 years, consume more drinks per week (6.1) than any other group.

Gender Differences:
In 1985, 86% of males and 77% of females identified themselves as *current drinkers* - a difference of nine percentage points. In the 1989 survey, these figures were 84% and 72% respectively, a difference of 12 percentage points. Although the proportion of drinkers has dropped for both sexes, the decrease is greater for women.

The surveys also revealed a converging trend in the average number of drinks consumed per week by males and females. In 1985, males consumed 7.3 and women consumed 2.8 drinks per week - a difference of 4.5 drinks per week. In 1989, the figures were 5.3 and 2.0 respectively - a difference of 3.3 drinks per week.

The following findings about gender and alcohol consumption refer to the most recent information available from the 1989 National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey.

TABLE 2.2.3
1989 Survey Results
Current Drinkers & Drinks Per Week

	Current Drinkers %	Drinks Per Week
Canada	77.7	3.7
Male	83.8	5.?
Female	71.8	2.0
Newfoundland	67.6	3.7
Male	77.9	5.3
Female	57.7	1.5
P.E.I.	63.7	3.1
Male	70.6	4.7
Female	57.1	1.3
Nova Scotia	71.2	2.8
Male	77.5	4.2
Female	65.2	1.3
New Brunswick	68.0	2.8
Male	77.2	4.1
Female	59.3	1.2
Quebec	76.4	3.9
Male	84.2	5.7
Female	69.0	1.7
Ontario	77.6	3.9
Male	83.6	5.4
Female	72.0	2.3
Manitoba	79.3	3.0
Male	85.3	4.1
Female	73.6	1.7
Saskatchewan	78.4	3.4
Male	83.1	5.1
Female	73.9	1.5
Alberta	81.9	3.7
Male	87.3	5.1
Female	76.5	2.0
B.C.	82.9	3.8
Male	85.4	5.4
Female	80.6	2.2

There are moderate differences between sexes in the youngest age groupings and substantial differences in the older groupings. For example, of those 20 to 24 years of age, the difference between male and female drinkers is ten percentage points, while of those 65 years or older the difference is 20 percentage points. An exception to this trend is the 35 to 44 years category, where the difference between men and women is only four percentage points. Men consume alcohol more frequently than women. On average, males consume 5.3 drinks per week, compared to 2.0 drinks for women. For women, the level of consumption is highest among those aged 45 to 54 years (2.7 drinks per week).

Higher Education, Greater Consumption:

The current information suggests alcohol consumption is higher among Canadians with a higher education. Seventy-three percent of the population with a secondary education or less reported consuming alcohol in the year preceding the survey, compared with 86% of those who graduated from a post-secondary institution.

When comparisons are made regarding gender by education, we find that 90% of men and 82% of women with completed post-secondary education are *current drinkers*: a difference of 8.0%.

Ability to Pay is a Factor:

Alcohol use is higher among Canadians with higher household incomes. Eighty-nine percent of those in households with an annual income of $40,000 or more are *current drinkers*. This contrasts with 60% of those in households with an annual income of less than $10,000.

As incomes increase, the differences in

the percentage of males and females who drink decrease. *Current drinkers* with an annual income of $40,000 or more consume an average of 4.2 drinks per week, compared to 2.7 drinks for those earning less than $10,000 per year.

When people in lower income groups drink, they tend to consume more than other income groups. For example, those earning under $10,000 per year reported consuming an average of 3.3 drinks per occasion, compared to 2.7 drinks for those with incomes over $40,000.

Vocational Differences:
At least 82% of Canadians actively employed or looking for work, used alcohol in the year preceding the survey, compared to 77% of students, 63% of those keeping house, and 59% of those who are retired.

Women in white-collar (81%) or professional/managerial positions (85%) are also noticeably more likely to be *current drinkers* than those holding blue-collar jobs (72%). Differences between men from these employment categories are not as pronounced.

Never-married, single Canadians are more likely than others to be *current drinkers* - 82% as compared to 79% of married Canadians, 78% of divorced and 76% of separated Canadians. By contrast, only 49% of widowed Canadians used alcohol in the year preceding the survey. In part, this may be attributable to the higher proportion of women and seniors among the widowed population.

Separated men reported the highest level of weekly alcohol use, consuming an average of 8.4 drinks per week.

Ethnic Differences:
Alcohol use is much less prevalent among Canadians who reported their language spoken at home is neither French nor English. Only 66% of those people who speak another language reported consuming alcohol in the year preceding the survey.

There is no substantial difference between anglophones and francophones in their level of alcohol consumption. *Current drinkers* in both groups consume, on average, 3.8 drinks per week. By contrast, *current drinkers* who speak another language at home reported consuming 3.2 drinks per week.

2.3 MANITOBA

Manitoba reflects the overall national decline in consumption. Sales in fiscal 1989 show spirits volume declined from the previous year 6.0%; wine volume (including coolers and ciders) was down 7.5% while beer declined 1.6%.[8] In Manitoba, the per capita sales of absolute alcohol declined 4.3% to 6.6 litres from 6.9 litres from the previous year (fiscal 1987/88). Since fiscal 1985,

per capita sales of absolute alcohol have declined in Manitoba by 15.4% from 7.8 to 6.6 litres.

Table 2.3.1
Per-Capita Sales of Pure Alcohol in Manitoba

Year	Total Litres
1985	7.8
1986	7.4
1987	7.0
1988	6.9
1989	6.6

According to its 1989 annual report, the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission attributes the decline in volume sales of beverage alcohol to the following factors:

- A health-based change in lifestyle,
- High prices, and,
- Initiatives against drinking and driving.

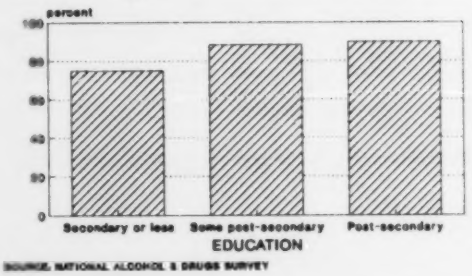
The number of liquor licences issued showed almost no change from 1988 to 1989, with 2,510 effective in 1988 and 2,515 in 1989. Occasional permits issued declined almost six percent from 25,079 in 1988 to 23,639 in 1989.

Beverage Of Choice In Decline:
While beer constitutes the largest portion of alcohol consumption it has shown a drop in sales of 14.6% from 1985 to 1989. This is similar to the overall drop of 15.3% in sales of litres per capita of absolute alcohol in Manitoba during the same time period. Spirits also suffered a decline of 16.6% over the same period. Only wine sales remained stable, with a slight decline in 1989.

In 1989, Manitoba reported 79.3% *current drinkers*, slightly above the national average of 77.7%. The higher proportion of current drinkers in Manitoba is shared across genders with both males (85.3%) and females (73.6%).

Although more Manitobans drink, they tend to drink less per week than the national average. Manitobans reported consuming an average of three drinks per week in the latest survey (1989) compared to the national average of 3.7 drinks per week. Both males and females in Manitoba drink less than their counterparts nationally.

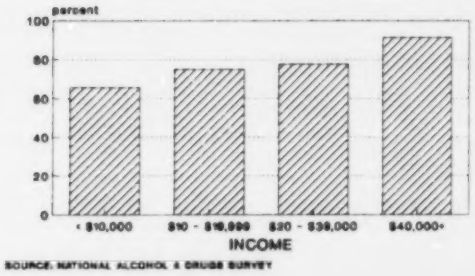
FIGURE 2.31
1989 Survey Data
Current Drinkers - Manitoba



Consumption and Education:
For Manitobans, higher education and alcohol consumption also follow the national pattern. Three quarters of Manitobans with a secondary or less education describe themselves as *current drinkers*. Among those Manitobans with some post-secondary education the proportion of *current drinkers* rises to 88.3% and increases to 89.7% among those with a complete post-secondary education.

Consumption and Income:
Income and alcohol consumption among Manitobans also appears to mirror the national statistics. Almost 66 per cent of Manitobans earning less than $10,000 reported having consumed alcohol in the past 12 months compared to 91.4% for those earning more than $40,000 per year.

FIGURE 2.32
1989 Survey Data
Current Drinkers - Manitoba



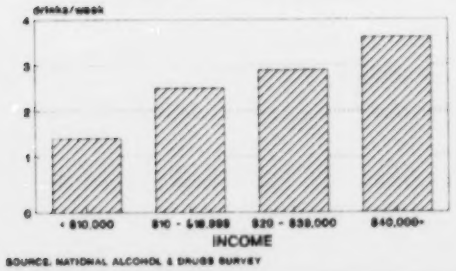
In terms of average number of drinks consumed per week, the relationship between income and consumption is significant. Those with an income of less than $10,000 per year reported consuming an average of 1.4 drinks per week compared to those earning over $40,000 who reported consuming an average of 3.6 drinks per week.

Consumption and Marital Status:
Manitobans reflect the national pattern with regard to marital status and alcohol consumption. Those separated (85.5%), divorced (90.3%) and never married (85.0%) reported the highest proportions

TABLE 2.3.2
1989 Survey Results - Manitoba
Current Drinkers & Drinks Per Week

	Current Drinkers %	Drinks Per Week
Manitoba	79.3	3.0
Male	85.3	4.1
Female	73.6	1.7
Married	78.3	2.6
Male	83.7	3.4
Female	72.7	1.6
Separated	85.5	2.8
Male	88.0	3.4
Female	81.6	1.7
Divorced	90.3	5.0
Male	93.5	8.6
Female	87.7	1.9
Widowed	51.6	1.1
Male	73.5	1.1
Female	47.9	1.1
Never Married	85.0	3.4
Male	87.5	4.6
Female	82.3	2.1

FIGURE 2.33
1989 Survey Data
Drinks Per Week - Manitoba



SOURCE: NATIONAL ALCOHOL & DRUGS SURVEY

of *current drinkers* and widowed (51.6%) respondents reported the lowest proportion of *current drinkers*.

Similar results are shown in the average number of drinks per week, with a direct relationship between income and numbers of drinks.

3.0 CONSEQUENCES OF CONSUMPTION

3.1 COUNTER-MEASURES

Prevailing social attitudes are reflected in the measures being employed to control the abuse of alcohol and limit the negative consequences. To this end a number of public policies and actions have been implemented. In Manitoba, as in other provinces, various public initiatives have been implemented such as highly publicised policing actions and ***the toughest laws against impaired driving in the country.***

Some of the more visible actions to mitigate the negative social consequences of alcohol abuse include policing. In Manitoba, both the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Winnipeg Police Department have initiated special programs to control the problem of impaired driving.

ALERT

A.L.E.R.T. is the enforcement program that the Winnipeg Police Department utilizes to deter drinking and driving. A.L.E.R.T. stands for "Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Testing." This program specifically targets impaired drivers and drinking drivers.

A.L.E.R.T. is conducted all year, with special emphasis prior to Christmas until after New Year's Day and on long weekends. The Program is based on a system of roadside spotchecks conducted in every area of the City of Winnipeg. A.L.E.R.T. is conducted with the use of a mobile breathalyser unit (the Alertmobile), supported by several two man cruisers.

As vehicles are spotchecked and drinking or impaired drivers are detected, they are required to provide samples of their breath on either a roadside screening device or the breathalyser. If a driver "fails" a screening device test he/she will be required to provide samples of breath for analysis by a breathalyser. There is an immediate driver's license suspension of three months for drivers found to have over the legal limit of alcohol (.08) in their bodies, or who refuse to take a breath or blood test.

In addition, Manitoba's Highway Traffic Act calls for sanctions if a driver is convicted of driving offences under the Criminal Code. The driving suspension is for six months, or if there has been an accident causing injury or more than five hundred dollars damage, the suspension is for one year.

Subsequent offences within five years will result in a five-year suspension. These suspensions are in addition to any sanctions handed down by the Criminal Court.

If a driver receives a "warn" reading on a screening device his or her driver's licence is temporarily suspended for a

period of 6 hours from the time of the test, and no charges would be laid. Should a driver register a "pass" he or she would be allowed to proceed. The A.L.E.R.T. program conducted by the Winnipeg Police Department is replicated in various forms by the R.C.M.P. in Manitoba.

Table 3.1.1
A.L.E.R.T. Program

The following data was compiled by and received from the City of Winnipeg Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

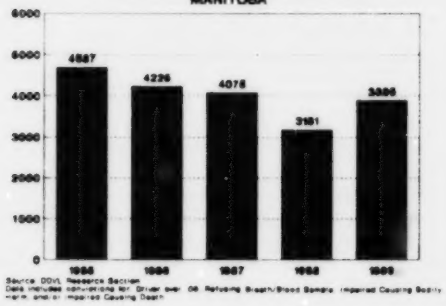
City of Winnipeg Police:	**1987**	**1988**
Vehicles stopped	13,564	10,170
Drivers tested	924	951
Drivers suspended for 6 or 12 hours	284	321
*Drivers charged with impaired driving (>.08%)	141	125
Drivers refused breathalyser	17	11

The A.L.E.R.T. program was held between November 26, 1988 and January 6, 1989.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:	**1987**	**1988**
Drivers suspended 6 and/or 12 hours	3,482	3,216
*Drivers charged with impaired driving (>.08%)	3,051	2,695
Drivers refused breathalyser	319	284
Drivers refused breathalyser Re: A.L.E.R.T.	70	52

*Drivers charged with impaired driving were not necessarily charged as a result of the A.L.E.R.T. program testing.

FIGURE 3.1.3
ALCOHOL RELATED CONVICTIONS
MANITOBA



Source: DDVL Research Section
Data includes convictions for: Driver over .08 Refusing Breath/Blood Sample Impaired Causing Bodily Harm and/or Impaired Causing Death

Manitoba also has a new law regarding driving while suspended. Vehicles driven by a suspended driver are seized from the roadside, and impounded for 30 days, regardless of the reason for the suspension.[9] The total number of vehicle seizures and impoundments, from Nov. 1, 1989 to Aug 8, 1990, are included below.[10]

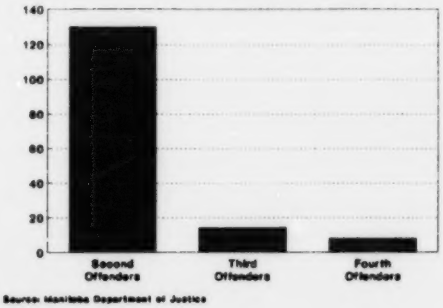
Table 3.1.3
Number of Vehicles Seized

Month	Total Seized
November 1989	275
December 1989	203
January 1990	233
February 1990	215
March 1990	187
April 1990	213
May 1990	200
June 1990	215
July 1990	207

There were 1151 vehicle seizures reported for the City of Winnipeg (57.6% of the total), and 846 seizures reported outside the City of Winnipeg (42.4%).

A significant number of the seizures resulted from repeat offenders, with a large majority of these being second offenders (Figure 3.14).

FIGURE 3.14
Number of Repeat Offenders



Source: Manitoba Department of Justice

Auto Seizures and Drivers' Ages:
The majority of automobile seizures taking place in Manitoba, involve drivers age thirty-five and under (Table 3.1.4). In fact, 77.4% of all seizures involve drivers in this category. Drivers under the age of twenty-six account for 38.5% of all seizures, as do 13.5% of drivers between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

At the other end of the age spectrum, drivers over the age of fifty-five constitute only three percent of those who have had their cars seized for driving while suspended.

Table 3.1.4
Ages at Time of Seizure

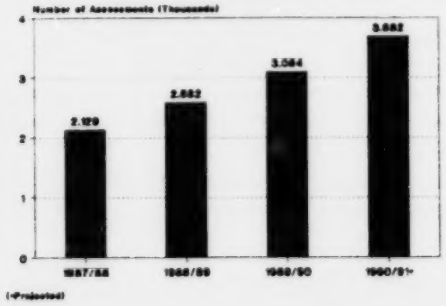
Age Group	Seizures Reported	% of Total
16 to 20	270	13.5
21 to 25	499	25.0
26 to 30	481	24.1
31 to 35	296	14.8
36 to 40	189	9.5
41 to 45	107	5.4
46 to 50	68	3.4
51 to 55	35	1.8
56 to 60	27	1.4
61 to 65	14	0.7
66 to 70	5	0.3
71 to 75	4	0.2
76 to 80	1	0.1
81 to 85	1	0.1

3.2 AFM IMPAIRED DRIVERS' PROGRAM

BACKGROUND:
In 1980 the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba began operating a program for persons convicted of a second or subsequent charge of driving while impaired, in the major centres of the province. In 1986, the current Impaired Drivers Program (IDP) was established, on a province-wide basis. The program is available to first and subsequent impaired driving offenders prior to the reinstatement of their driving privileges. All costs associated with delivery of the program are payable by the offender at the time of assessment. The current cost of assessment is $225.00.

NUMBER OF IDP ASSESSMENTS:
Since 1987/88, the demand for the program has steadily increased, from a low of 2,192 clients in 1987/88 to 3,682 clients (projected) for 1990/91.

FIGURE 3.2.1 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS: 1987/88 TO 1989/90



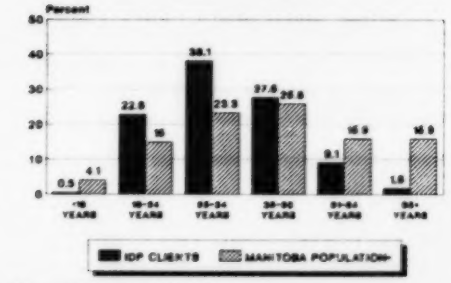
CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS:

IDP Client Gender:
Ninety-two point one percent of IDP clients in 1989/90 were male; 7.9% female.

IDP Client Ages:
The majority of IDP clients (88.5%) fall in the 18 to 50 year age categories (Figure 3.2.2). The category with the

largest percentage of clients is the 25-34 year group, or 38.1% of all IDP clients. In contrast, the smallest number of clients were those under 18 years of age (0.5%) and those age 65 years and older (1.8%).

FIGURE 3.2.3 IDP CLIENTS AND MANITOBA POPULATION BY AGE: 1989/90



(Source: MHSC/PERCENT OF THOSE 16+ YRS)

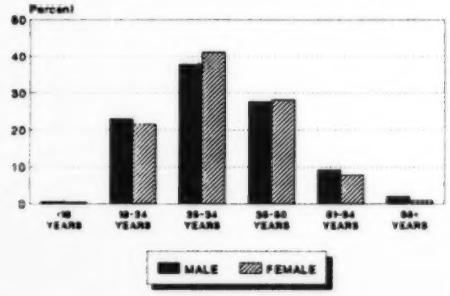
The distribution of IDP clients is quite different from the Manitoba population as a whole. For example, comparing IDP clients with the eligible Manitoba population (ie. sixteen years of age or older), IDP clients appear over-represented among those clients between the ages of 18 and 50 years of age, with emphasis on those ages 18 to 34 years.

By contrast, clients are dramatically under-represented in comparison to Manitoba residents ages 51 years and older.

IDP Clients Age and Gender:

When a comparison is made regarding IDP client **age and gender**, similar patterns of distribution appear for both male and female clients (Figure 3.2.3). The exception to this finding occurs with regard to clients ages 25 to 34 years, with 41.2% of female clients and 37.8% of male clients in this age category.

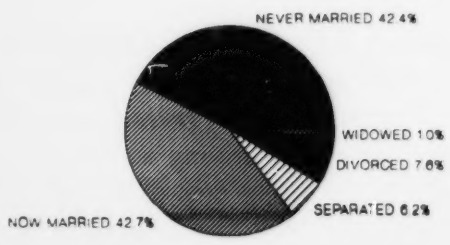
FIGURE 3.2.3 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM CLIENT PROFILE-AGE BY GENDER: 1989/90



IDP Client Marital Status:

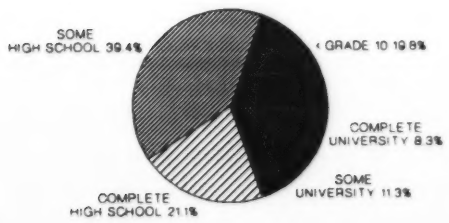
The majority of IDP clients had either "never married" (42.4%) or were "now married" (42.7%). Of the remainder, 7.6% were divorced, 6.2% separated and 1.0% widowed.

FIGURE 3.2.4 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM CLIENT PROFILE-MARITAL STATUS: 1989/90



IDP Client Educational Attainment:
IDP clients tend not to be well-educated. As Figure 3.2.5 illustrates, well over half of these clients had less than a complete high school education, with 19.8% of those reporting a grade nine education, or less. Twenty-one point one percent of the IDP clients reported a complete high school education, 11.3% some university or community college, and only 8.3% had a complete university or college degree or certificate.

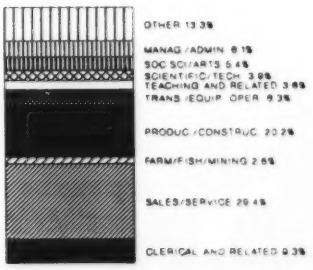
FIGURE 3.2.5 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
CLIENT PROFILE-EDUCATION: 1989/90



IDP Client Occupations:
The two largest components of the IDP clientele were in "Sales and Service" (29.4%) and in the "Production/Construction" industries (20.2%). (Figure 3.2.6) Given the probable requirements for driving and/or handling of heavy equipment in these occupations, the relatively high representation among IDP clients may be cause for concern.

In a similar vein, 6.3% of program clients' occupations related to the "Transportation/Equipment Operation" categories." These are the individuals whose livelihoods relate to public transportation or the operation of large vehicles on public roads.

FIGURE 3.2.6 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
CLIENT PROFILE-OCCUPATION: 1989/90



Among the occupational groups least represented in the program are individuals in the "Social Sciences and Artistic Fields" (5.4%); "Scientific and Technical Occupations" (3.9%); and "Teaching and Related Occupations" (3.6%).

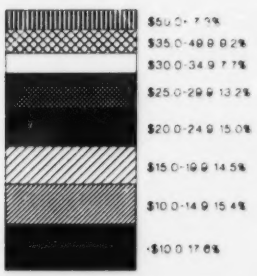
Some regional differences occur with regard to IDP client occupations. For example, clients from Winnipeg Region constitute the highest proportion of those in the Production/Construction industries, and six times more clients report involvement in Management or Administrative Occupations than do clients from the Northern Region.

Conversely, Northern Region has over fifteen times more clients involved in Farming/Fishing/Trapping and Forestry,

than does Winnipeg Region, and twice the proportion of clients from Western: with 37.9%; 15.9% and 2.5% of clients from Northern, Western and Winnipeg Regions, respectively, being involved in these occupations. Similar proportions of clients are involved in the Transportation Industry, across the three Regions. These values are very close to the provincial average of 6.3%.

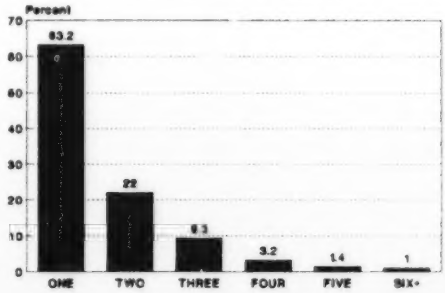
IDP Client Household Incomes:
IDP clients generally tend toward the lower level of income categories. As Figure 3.2.7 illustrates, 75.7% of the family incomes reported by clients fall under $30,000 annually. At the lower end the continuum, 47.5% of IDP clients reported annual household incomes of under $20,000, while 17.6% of IDP clients report household incomes of under $10,000 per year. Only 16.5% of IDP clients report annual family incomes in excess of $35,000, and 7.3% report incomes over $50,000.

FIGURE 3.2.7 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
CLIENT PROFILE-INCOMES: 1989/90



Number of DWI Convictions:
The majority of clients (63.2%) have had one conviction (Figure 3.2.8). Twenty-two percent have had two convictions, while 14.9% have had three or more convictions.

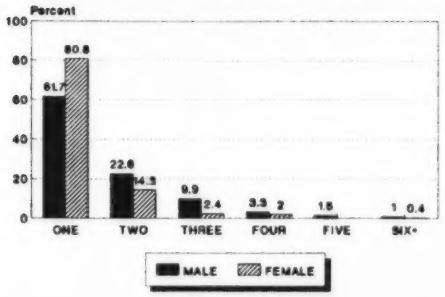
FIGURE 3.2.8 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
CLIENT PROFILE-CONVICTIONS: 1989/90



Convictions and Client Gender:
When an analysis is undertaken regarding the number of DWI convictions reported by IDP client gender, it appears that, not only are females less represented within the Impaired Drivers' Program, but they appear to have fewer convictions, as well (Figure 3.2.9)

In this instance, 61.7% of male clients had one conviction, compared with 80.8% of female clients: a difference of 19.1%. Conversely, 22.6% of male clients had two convictions, compared with 14.3% of their female counterparts. Finally, 15.7% of male clients had three or more convictions, compared with only 4.8% of female clients.

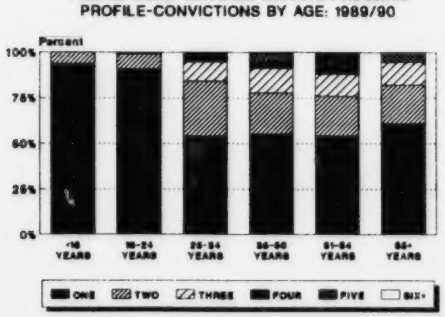
FIGURE 3.2.9 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
PROFILE-CONVICTIONS BY GENDER: 1989/90



Number of Convictions and Client Ages:

Comparing data for DWI conviction rates with IDP client ages, clients appear to fall into one of two categories (Figure 3.2.10). The great majority of clients under twenty-four years of age report a single conviction: 93.8% of those under eighteen years of age; and 90.9% of those eighteen to twenty-four years. For this latter group, 8.3% is reporting its second conviction, and 1.0% its third.

FIGURE 3.2.10 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM
PROFILE-CONVICTIONS BY AGE: 1989/90



With regard to clients ages twenty-five to thirty-four years, some dramatic changes occur with regard to DWI conviction rates. For example, the number of clients in this category reporting just one conviction falls to 54.2%; with 30.1% reporting two convictions; 15.7% reporting three or more convictions.

The number of clients reporting one conviction remains relatively steady for clients between twenty-five and sixty-four years; with a slight increase at age sixty-five and over (60.7%). Seven point one percent of clients between ages fifty-one and sixty-four years reported four convictions, while the same number of those ages sixty-five and over reported five convictions.

IDP Client Clinical Assessments:

With regard to the assessments undertaken by IDP staff, four possible clinical assessments are available:

- **Problem Nonapparent** (No apparent alcohol/other drug problem requiring further treatment);
- **Presumptive Problem** (Not yet addicted, but at risk due to attitudes or lifestyle);
- **Active Problem** (Requires further treatment); and
- **Problem Under Control** (Client had a problem with alcohol and/or other drugs, but is now controlling it).

In 1989/90, 35.0% of the IDP clients

seen were assessed as "Problem Nonapparent;" 42.9% as having a "Presumptive Problem;" 10.9% as having an "Active Problem" and 11.3% as having a "Problem Under Control" (Figure 3.2.11).

FIGURE 3.2.11 IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM CLIENT PROFILE-ASSESSMENT: 1989/90

3.3 MOTOR VEHICLES USAGE AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The statistics available with regard to the impact of alcohol consumption and the use of motor vehicles, are supportive of data available with regard to the AFM's Impaired Drivers' Program. This is especially true with regard to age and gender-specific data.

Alcohol consumption in relation to the operation of motor vehicles is currently a major social concern. In the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, it was found that 19% of Canadian *current drinkers* also reported that they had driven within an hour after having consumed two or more drinks. Men (27%) are three times more likely than women (9%) to report drinking and driving (Table 3.3.1).

Table 3.3.1
Drinkers/Drivers Driving Within One Hour of Consuming Two+ Drinks: Canada - Age 15+, 1989

AGES		%
Total 15+		18.8
	Male	27.4
	Female	9.2
15 - 34		23.3
	Male	32.9
	Female	12.6
35 - 54		19.7
	Male	29.4
	Female	8.8
55+		7.1
	Male	11.3
	Female	2.4

In addition, it appears from the data, that young people are more likely to report drinking and driving than are their older counterparts. For example, as Table 3.3.1 illustrates, 23.3% of respondents to the National Alcohol and Drug Study, ages 15 to 34 years, report having driven within one hour of having consumed two or more drinks. This compares with

19.7% of respondents ages 35 to 54; and 7.1% of those ages 55 years and older.

Table 3.3.2
Current Drinkers Driving By Number of Drinks Consumed During the Week Preceding the Survey Age 15+, Canada, 1989

TOTAL DRINKS CONSUMED PRECEDING WEEK	DRIVEN WITHIN HOUR OF 2+ DRINKS %
TOTAL SAMPLE	18.8
Male	27.4
Female	9.2
0	9.4
Male	14.7
Female	5.4
1 - 7	19.7
Male	26.5
Female	11.5
8 - 14	43.6
Male	49.1
Female	26.9
15 - 21	49.5
Male	51.2
Female	41.4
22 - 27	58.0
Male	64.0
Female	---
28+	44.7
Male	45.7
Female	---

The more people drink, the more likely they are to report having driven after drinking (Table 3.3.2). For example, of those respondents who reported consuming between 22 and 27 drinks during the week preceding administration of the NADS survey, 58.0% reported driving within one hour of having consumed two or more drinks during the preceding twelve months.

By way of comparison of those respondents reporting consumption of between 15 and 21 drinks during the week preceding the survey, 49.5% reported driving within one hour of consumption of two or more drinks during the preceding twelve months; 43.6% of those who reported consuming between 8 and 14 drinks during this period reported driving after drinking during the preceding year; while 19.7% of those reporting the consumption of between one and seven drinks during the preceding week also reported driving within one hour after consuming two or more drinks during the preceding year.

The Manitoba data, regarding the relationship between respondent ages and reported driving within one hour of the consumption of two or more drinks, is similar to the national data (Table 3.3.3).

In this case, while 23.4% of all respondents ages 15+ report driving after this level of consumption, this compares with 31.6% of those between 15 and 34 years of age; 22.5% of those between 35 and 54 years of age; and 6.9% of respondents ages 55 and older.

Table 3.3.3
Current Drinkers Driving
Age 15+, Manitoba, 1989

		Driven within hour of 2+ drinks %
Total 15+		23.4
	Male	34.0
	Female	11.6
15 - 34		31.6
	Male	45.8
	Female	16.8
35 - 54		22.5
	Male	34.4
	Female	9.4
55+		6.9
	Male	10.2
	Female	---

Canadian and Selected International Legislation:
Almost all nations have legislation forbidding impaired driving, although the blood alcohol concentration at which one is considered to be impaired varies.

In **Canada**, the Criminal Code makes it an offence to operate a motor vehicle if the concentration of alcohol in the driver's body is in excess of .08 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres (.08 g/100mL) of blood. **Japan** and the **U.S.S.R.**, in contrast, forbid drivers to have any measurable amounts of alcohol in their bodies, while jurisdictions in the **United States** pro-scribe driving with blood alcohol levels from .08 to as high as .15g/100 ml.

The Relationship Between Alcohol and Traffic Accidents:
High blood-alcohol levels are over-represented among drivers involved in accidents. The more the drinking driver has had to drink, the more likely he/she is to be involved in an accident or to be stopped by police.

While the age group 20 to 34 years is at greatest risk to drink and drive, this group is not at greatest risk with regard to motor vehicle fatalities.

Drivers age 16 to 19 comprise 15% of those at risk, 18% of those injured and 23% of alcohol-related road fatalities.

While younger drivers drink less often than older drivers and consume less alcohol when they do drink and drive, they are at much higher risk of accident involvement after drinking than are drivers of other age groups.

According to research conducted by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation, men in Canada are at greater risk than

women; as they are more likely to drink and drive and more likely to be involved in alcohol-related road accidents.[11] However, women are an increasing proportion of those at risk and those fatally injured in motor vehicle accidents.

Manitoba Fatalities:
Drinking has been implicated in a large proportion of fatal road accidents. Of 747 automobile drivers killed in road accidents in eight provinces during 1985, half had been drinking, and most of these fatally injured drinking drivers were legally impaired. Reported traffic accidents in which personal injury was involved have increased in Winnipeg by 19.3% over the period from 1985 to 1989.

More than half of these fatally injured drivers had blood-alcohol levels of above .15: **double the legal limit, or higher**.

Table 3.3.4
Accidents Where Personal Injury Occured

Year	Accidents
1985	5,367
1986	5,259
1987	5,727
1988	5,558
1989	6,403

In 1985, an estimated 10.3 million trips were made by drinking drivers in the 30 days preceding the Health Promotion Survey. Over half of these trips were accounted for by only three percent of adult Canadians, suggesting that the problem of drinking and driving, while serious, is concentrated in a small segment of the population.

3.4 CRIMINAL CHARGES WHERE ALCOHOL IS INVOLVED

"One thing alcohol does, particularly when its abused, is give rise to senseless disputes that there is often no solution to. You add to that the lowering of inhibitions that alcohol produces and you've got a situation that is really ripe for someone being killed."

Doug Skoog (University of Winnipeg Criminologist) 1989

*****

In 1988/89 there were 19,808 admissions to Canadian jails for drinking and driving offences - Or 17% of all admissions, according to the Addiction Research Foundation's January 1991 issue of The Journal.[12] During the same period there were 9,479 admissions for liquor act offences - or eight percent of all admissions to provincial/territorial adult corrections facilities which hold prisoners sentenced for less than two years.

In 1988 there were 121,307 people

charged for alcohol-related traffic offences; 110,773 for impaired operation of a motor vehicle, 1,194 for impaired operation causing bodily harm and 158 for impaired operation causing death.

Another 8,768 people were charged for failure or refusal to provide a breath sample for testing.

Information from seven Canadian provinces analyzed by the Traffic Injury Research Foundations and quoted by Statistics Canada showed that in 1987, 42% of fatally injured drivers who had their blood alcohol levels tested, were impaired.

Pedestrians who were impaired or had been drinking, were involved in 10.2% of traffic accidents involving pedestrians. This figure rises to 30.5% for fatal traffic accidents involving pedestrians.

Some Statistical Highlights, Addictions and Violence:
According to the Domestic Violence Study, published by the Addiction Research Foundation in 1989[13]:

- Close to 28.8% of batterers were occasional excessive drinkers and 10.5% were regular excessive drinkers, compared to 15.8% of non-batterers who were occasional excessive drinkers and 1.5% who were regular excessive drinkers.
- The majority of batterers followed a "drinking-battering" pattern, whereby the men batter their wives whether they are sober, have consumed a moderate amount of alcohol or are drunk.
- "Sober batterers" beat their partner only when they are sober. These men tend to be younger, better-educated and inflict less severe injuries than do the alcohol-using batterers.
- "Excessive drinkers" consume alcohol to intoxication and then become violent.
- "Moderate drinkers" use alcohol in moderation prior to violence, but are not intoxicated when the battering occurs.
- Among men who often drank to excess, parental child abuse was six times more prevalent.
- Women sexually abused as children were three times more likely than non-abused women to use medication to calm themselves and twice as likely to use drugs to help them sleep.
- Battered women are more likely to report the use of medication to reduce anxiety than are non-abused women. In fact, the former report 40.5% more use of medication to help them sleep and 74% more use of medication to reduce anxiety than do their non-abused counterparts.

3.5 UNEMPLOYMENT & ALCOHOL USE:

About 80% of all Canadian adults use alcohol at least occasionally, according to the Health and Welfare Canada fall 1990 issue of Health Promotion magazine.[14]

Although many unemployed people use alcohol and other drugs, they are not, in fact, the major users of alcohol and drugs in Canada. Affluent Canadians can afford to drink more alcohol and use a greater range of other drugs than many who are unemployed. According to the Canada Health Survey, there are fewer frequent drinkers among unemployed Canadians than in the general population.

People who are unemployed, especially males, tend to have more financial, legal, family, friendship and health problems related to alcohol use than do their employed counterparts.

While there is no simple pattern, we do know that in some cases the loss of employment can be followed by problems associated with alcohol and other drug use, the report says.

3.6 THE COSTS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE

The social and economic dimensions of drug abuse extend beyond the criminal justice system. The costs of drug abuse include lost productivity, accidental injuries and death, disruption to families and communities and public expenditures needed to maintain health care and social systems.

As far back as 1983, there were more than 72,000 admissions to residential facilities in Canada for treatment of alcohol and drug problems, according to Canadian Social Trends magazine. The same year, more than 5,000 hospitalizations in psychiatric and general hospitals were for drug psychoses, drug dependence or nondependent drug abuse, it states.

These figures do not include the majority of drug abusers who receive treatment through outpatient services or who cause physical harm to themselves or others as a consequence or drug impairment.

3.7 INFRACTIONS & CHARGES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Under the Liquor Control Act, the Manitoba Licensing board held 35 disciplinary hearings in 1989 (Table 3.7.1).

The Board of Commissioners held 10 appeal hearings during the reporting period. Overall, disciplinary action in the fiscal year was down substantially in some categories and more than double in others.

There were more warning letters written to licensees and more disciplinary hearings held. There were less total days licensees were suspended during the fiscal year and less suspension of privileges to permittees.

In 1989 there were fewer prosecutions, convictions and fines levied in Manitoba under the Liquor Control Act, than in previous years (Table 3.7.2).

Convictions from the more than 5,700 cases brought by the Attorney General's Department resulted in more than $400,000 in fines to licensees.

More than 200 individuals were also convicted of infractions under the Act and most paid their fine through the province's Fine Option Program, totalling more than $19,000.

TABLE 3.7.1
OVERALL DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN FISCAL YEAR 1989, COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1988

	1988	1989
Licensees:		
Warning Letters	11	42
Disciplinary Hearings	22	35
Appeal Hearings	9	10
Suspensions	21	25
Total Days Suspended	88	50
Other Action:		
- One Hour Reduction of Licence for One Day	0	1
- Licensee Found Not Fit to Continue to Hold Licences	1	0
Permittees:		
Suspension of Privileges	25	31
Warnings	28	14
Hall Owners:		
Suspension of Privileges	15	12
Warnings	27	14

TABLE 3.7.2
PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT: MANITOBA, 1985-89

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Prosecutions	8,590	8,352	7,303	7,096	5,803
Fines Assessed	$575,559	$582,629	$505,598	$497,751	$415,039

The number of convictions for Informations sworn by City of Winnipeg Police was 889 resulting in fines totalling $52,134

The number of convictions for Informations sworn by the RCMP and rural police was 4,870, resulting in fines totalling. $362,905

Number of persons convicted in Manitoba for offences under the Liquor Control Act, are as follows:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sentenced to jail without option of a fine	19	15	15	15	7
Given suspended sentence	1	-	-	-	1
Placed on Probation	3	1	-	5	1
Reprimand	68	48	32	23	27
Other	21	7	46	192	191*

(*182 were fine option totalling an additional $19,473 in fines)

3.8 THE ECONOMICS OF ALCOHOL IN MANITOBA

During the 1989 fiscal year, liquor prices to consumers went up on all items. Spirits rose 15 cents per 750 ml bottle (about 1%), the price of beer rose 60 cents/dozen (about 5%) and coolers went up 5 cents per 341 ml bottle (about 3%). Canadian wine prices went down 15 cents/750ml bottle (about 3%) during the same period.

A new price structure compatible with the Free Trade Agreement and the

GATT was implemented in early 1989, resulting in lower prices on a number of imported spirits, liqueurs, fortified wine, as well as most imported table wines. While consumption amounts may have dropped, overall total sales values rose slightly in fiscal 1989. Sales of all types of liquor to the public and licensees rose .6% from about $365 million to $367 million. Within the total, sales to licensees increased three percent, while sales through liquor stores decreased a small amount.

After all fixed charges, expenses and operations were totalled, net profits for fiscal 1989 decreased about .8% to just over $150 million (Table 3.8.1).

TABLE 3.8.1
Profit and Expense Ratios From the Sale of Alcohol, in Manitoba, in Fiscal Years Ended March 31 ($000's)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
SALES	$326,817	$337,371	$349,878	$364,987	$367,140
GROSS PROFIT	$149,692	$155,353	$159,562	$168,642	$167,780
NET PROFIT	$135,972	$139,424	$141,862	$151,451	$150,202

Financial Information from the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission:

The Manitoba Liquor Control Commission reports that in fiscal year 1989, liquor sales increased by $2,153,226 (0.6%), while gross profits decreased by $861,528 (0.5%).[15]

Income from license fees and other sources increased by $1,142,502 (18.2%) primarily due to the annualization of the additional occasional permit fee collected on sale permits, which became effective August 1st, 1987, and the new license fee structure which became effective April 1st, 1988.

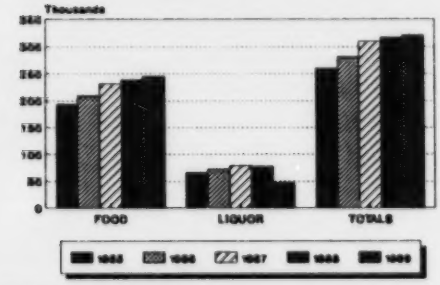
General and administrative expenses increased by $955,171 (4.2%) and fixed assets charged to operations increased by $575,772 (87.5%).

The resulting net profit decreased by $1,249,969 (0.8%) to $150,201,638, which was paid over to the province's Revenue Division of the Consolidated Fund. In addition to the net profit, the Commission also remitted Manitoba Retail Sales Tax of $21,081,763 to the Province of Manitoba.

The Sale of Food and Liquor in Licensed Dining Rooms, Cocktail Lounges and Cabarets:

Between 1985 and 1989, the ratio of the value of food and liquor sold in licensed establishments remained stable, although food sales are increasing slightly in relative terms.[16] For example, in 1985, food sales accounted for 74.6% of revenues compared with liquor sales, which accounted for 25.4% of revenues (Figure 3.8.1). In 1989, food sales reportedly accounted for 76.2% of total revenues, with liquor sales accounting for 23.8% of sales, in this regard.

FIGURE 3.8.1 FOOD AND LIQUOR SALES IN MANITOBA: 1985 - 1989



In terms of real dollars, the value of food sales in Manitoba, in 1985, was $193,641,000; the value of liquor sales was $66,048,000, for a total of $259,689,000.

In contrast with these figures, the value of food sales in Manitoba, in 1989, was $244,602,000, with liquor sales of $76,256,000. During this five year period, the relative value of food sales increased by 20.8%, while liquor sales increased by only 13.4%.

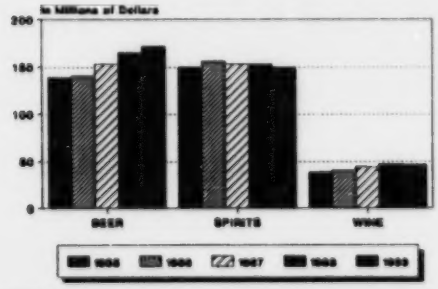
Sales Value of Liquor Sold in Manitoba Compared With Volume of Liquor:

Between 1985 and 1989 the value of all liquor sold (including beer, spirits and wine) generally increased (Figure 3.8.2). For example, in 1985, the value of beer sold was $139,000,000, compared with sales of $172,000,000 in 1989. This represents an increase of 19.2%.

Similarly, the value of wine sold in the province increased from $38,000,000 in 1985 to $46,000,000 in 1989: an increase of 17.4%.

The exception to this trend is spirits, for which the value of sales has remained relatively constant. In 1985, the sale of spirits accounted for $150,000,000, compared with $149,000,000 in 1989.

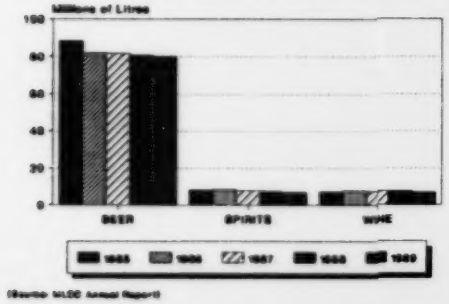
FIGURE 3.8.2 SALES VALUE OF LIQUOR SOLD IN MANITOBA: 1985 - 1989



Contrary to these findings, and in contrast with statistics regarding the per

capita consumption of alcohol (page 9), the actual volume of liquor sold in Manitoba appears to have declined between the years 1985 through 1989 (Figure 3.8.3).

FIGURE 3.8.3 VOLUME OF LIQUOR SOLD IN MANITOBA: 1985-89

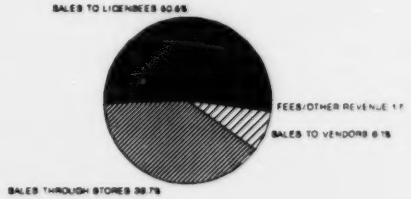


(Source: MLCC Annual Report)

For example, in 1985 the volume of beer sold was 88,300,000 litres. By 1989 this figure had dropped to 79,600,000 litres: a difference 9.9%. The volume of spirits sold in 1985 was 8,100,000 litres, compared with 6,900,000 litres in 1989: a difference of 14.8%. The volume of wine sold was 7,100,000 litres in 1985, compared with 6,700,000 litres in 1989: a difference of 5.7%.

Sources of Revenue of the MLCC:
In 1989 the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission reported total revenues of $395,478,000.[17] The majority of these revenue originated from liquor sales to licensees (50.3%); with 39.6% coming from liquor sales through stores; 8.1% from liquor sales to liquor vendors; and 2.0% from fees and other revenue (Figure 3.8.4).

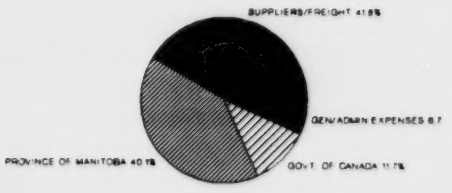
FIGURE 3.8.4 SOURCES OF MLCC REVENUE MANITOBA: 1989



(Source: MLCC Annual Report 88/89)

The disbursement of these revenues is as follows: 41.5% was allocated to suppliers and freight charges; 40.1% to the Province of Manitoba; 11.7% to the Government of Canada, in the form of Excise and Federal Sales Tax; and 6.7% was applied toward general, administrative and fixed asset expenses (Figure 3.8.5).

FIGURE 3.8.5 DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE MANITOBA: 1989



(Source: MLCC Annual Report 88/89)

4.0 THE AFM

4.1 MANDATE

The Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba is the provincial authority responsible for providing prevention and treatment programs related to chemical misuse and dependency to individuals and communities; for conducting research into the negative effects of substance abuse; and in so doing, for promoting the health and well-being of Manitobans.

4.2 ROLE

The AFM has three primary roles in the community:

- As a **service provider**, the AFM conducts intervention, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, research and evaluation programs, including public education and training services. Its facilities include five residential treatment centres and 19 service delivery offices.

- As a **sponsor and funder**, the AFM enters into agreements with, and makes grants to, government and non-government agencies conducting activities consistent with the mission of the Foundation. In 1990/91 there are nine agencies with a continuing funded agency-relationship with the AFM.

- As a **leader**, the AFM provides expertise, encouragement and motivation to the community, government and non-government agencies in addressing the problems associated with chemical misuse and dependency; and thereby promotes the health, independence and potential of Manitobans.

4.3 CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Age and Gender:
In 1989/90, the AFM provided services to 4,193 clients. Of these, 2,753 (65.7%) were male and 1,440 (34.3%) female.[18] In terms of client ages (Table 4.1), the majority of AFM clients (80.6%) are between 18 and 50 years of

TABLE 4.1
AFM CLIENTS BY AGE

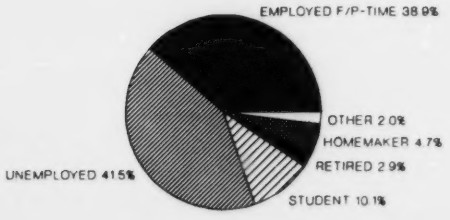
AGE	N	PERCENT
<18 YRS	386	9.2%
18-24 YRS	727	17.4
25-34 YRS	1431	34.1
35-50 YRS	1219	29.1
51-64 YRS	348	8.3
65+ YRS	82	1.9

age, with 17.4% age 18 to 24 years; 34.1% age 25 to 34 years; and 29.1% age 35 to 50 years. Nine point two percent of clients were under 18 years of age during this reporting period, while 1.9% were over 64 years.

This age distribution holds for both male and female clients, with only relatively minor variations.

Client Employment Status:
In terms of employment status, 38.9% of AFM clients, in 1989/90, were employed either full- or part-time; and 41.5% were unemployed during this same period (Figure 4.1). Of the remainder, 10.1% were students; 2.9% were retired; 4.7% were "homemakers;" and 2.0% fell under "other" categories.

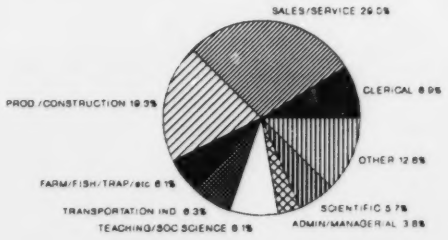
FIGURE 4.1 AFM CLIENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 1989/90



Client Region:
In 1989/90 5,029 admissions took place in all Regions. Of these, 3,964 (78.8%) were Winnipeg-based admissions; 756 (15.0%) were Western Region-based; and 309 (6.2%) took place within Northern Region boundaries.

Client Occupations:
The largest occupational groups represented within the AFM client population are the "sales and service" sectors; followed by "production and construction;" "clerical;" the "transportation" industry; and "managerial and administrative" occupations (Figure 4.2).

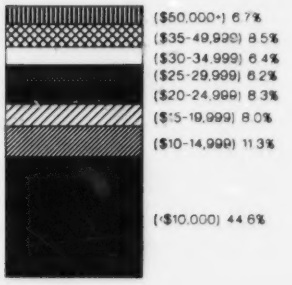
FIGURE 4.2 AFM CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION: 1989/90



Client Incomes:
The largest segment of AFM clients reported an annual household income of under $10,000 in 1989/90 (Figure 4.3)

The next largest income category were those reporting family incomes of between $10,000 and $15,000. Just under 56% of AFM clients reported household incomes of under $15,000. By comparison, only 15.2% reported

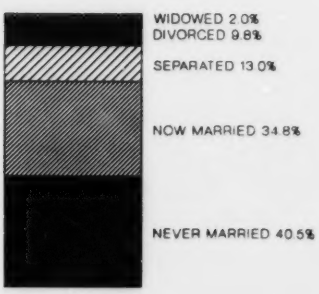
FIGURE 4.3 AFM CLIENTS BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1989/90



family incomes of $35,000 or more during this period, with only 6.7% reporting household incomes of over $50,000.

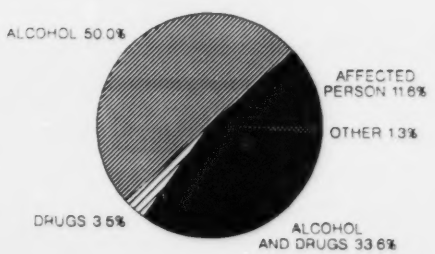
Client Marital Status:
The largest proportion of AFM clients during 1989/90 reported "never having been married;" followed by those who are "currently married" (40.5% and 34.8%, respectively)(Figure 4.4). Of the remainder, 13.0% reported being "separated;" 9.8% "divorced;" and 2.0% reported being "widowed."

FIGURE 4.4 AFM CLIENTS BY MARITAL STATUS: 1989/90



AFM Clients' Presenting Problems:
AFM clients generally fall under one of five headings regarding Presenting Problems. Of clients seen in 1989/90, 11.6% were "affected persons;" 50.0% reported that they "only used alcohol;" 3.5% "only used other drugs;" 33.6% reported using a "combination of alcohol and other drugs;" and 1.3% were categorized as "other" (Figure 4.5).

FIGURE 4.5 AFM CLIENTS BY PRESENTING PROBLEM: 1989/90

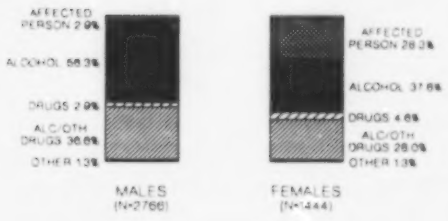


Presenting Problem and Gender:
Distribution of clients by presenting problems and gender provides some differences, in this regard (Figure 4.6). For example, while only 2.9% of male clients are identified as 'affected

persons,' 28.3% of female clients are in this category.

In addition, 37.8% of female clients are in treatment for alcohol related problems, compared with 56.3% of their male counterparts, and 28.0% of female clients are identified as having a drug (only) problem, compared with 36.6% of male clients.

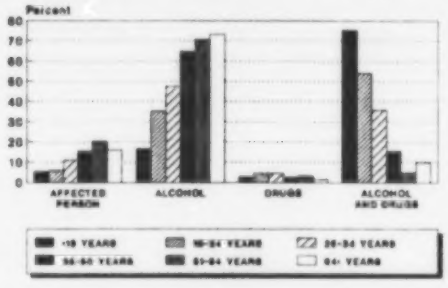
FIGURE 4.6 AFM CLIENTS BY PRESENTING PROBLEM AND GENDER: 1989/90



Presenting Problem and Age:
The proportion of clients identified as being an 'affected person;' and those seeking treatment for alcohol (only) related problems, increases with clients' ages (Figure 4.7). In terms of 'affected persons,' these range from a low of 4.1% for clients under 18 years of age to a high of 20.4% for clients 51 to 64 years of age.

In terms of alcohol (only) related

FIGURE 4.7 AFM CLIENTS BY PRESENTING PROBLEM AND AGE: 1989/90



problems, these range from a low of 16.6%, again for those under 18, to a high of 73.2% for those over 64 years of age.

Conversely younger clients are more likely to report problems with both alcohol and drugs, than are their older counterparts. In this case, the range is from a low of 4.6% for clients between 51 to 64 years of age, and a high of 75.1 for those under 18 years.

Drugs Other Than Alcohol:
Although this edition of ***FastFacts*** is focused primarily upon alcohol consumption, and related data, these next two sections will explore, briefly, a profile of the types of other drugs which clients of the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba report using.

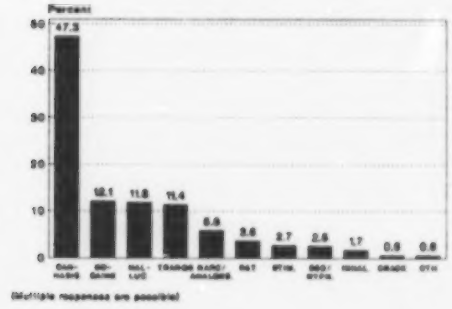
Of those clients who, in 1989/90, reported using drug(s) other than

alcohol, the predominant 'drug of choice' was Cannabis (47.3%). Cannabis is identified as the drug of choice much more frequently than other drugs (Figure 4.8).

The next most frequently identified drugs, in order of preference, are:

- Cocaine;
- Hallucinogens;
- Tranquillizers;
- Narcotics and/or Analgesics; and
- Ritalin/Talwin.

FIGURE 4.8 AFM CLIENTS' DRUG(S) OF CHOICE (RANKED): 1989/90



(Multiple responses are possible)

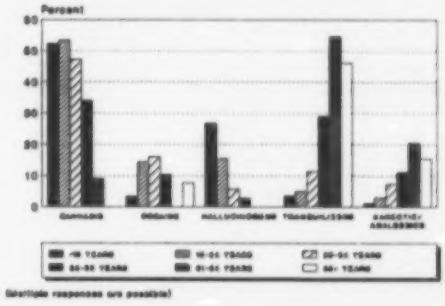
Age and Drugs Other Than Alcohol:

As with 'presenting problems,' client age appears an important factor regarding the type of drugs identified (Figure 4.9).

Of those clients who reported the use of drugs other than alcohol, **Cannabis** is clearly the preferred drug of those ages 35 and under, and is frequently, reported by clients between 35 and 50 years of age.

In fact, of those clients who reported using drugs other than alcohol, 52.3%

FIGURE 4.9 AFM CLIENTS' DRUG(S) OF CHOICE BY AGE: 1989/90



(Multiple responses are possible)

and 53.5% of clients under 18 years, and 18 to 24 years of age, respectively, report Cannabis use. This compares with 47.3% of the clients ages 25 to 34 years; 34.0% of those ages 35 to 50 years; and 9.1% of clients ages 51 to 64 years.

This pattern also exists with regard to the reported use of **Hallucinogens**. In this case, while total reported consumption is lower than that of Cannabis, the relationship between usage and age is more dramatic (from 26.6%

of clients under the age of 18 years, to 5.7% of those ages 25 to 34; and 2.8% of clients ages 35 to 50 years).

Clients report a converse relationship between age and the use of both **Tranquillizers and Narcotics and/or Analgesics**. In this case, only 3.5% of clients under the age of 18 years report the use of tranquillizers, compared with 11.5% of clients ages 25 to 34 years; 29.0% of those ages 35 to 50 years; 54.5% of those ages 51 to 64 years; and 46.2% of clients age 65 years and older. Very similar patterns of distribution exist with regard to the use of narcotics and/or analgesics.

Cocaine is reportedly the drug of choice by those between 18 and 50 years, with the peak, in this regard, being clients 18 to 34 years of age.

ENDNOTES

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15. Manitoba Liquor Control Commission Annual Report, 1988/89

16. Ibid; Page 16

17. Ibid; Page 29

18. Note: All percentages are adjusted to exclude missing data, unless otherwise stated.

The Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba (AFM) provides a broad range of services related to alcohol and other drug problems. If you, or someone you know, needs help, or you want more information on this topic, please contact your nearest AFM office.

Winnipeg Region	944-6200
Assessment/Intake	944-6200
Treatment Services	944-6200
Impaired Drivers Program	944-6290
Women's Centre	944-6229
Youth Programs	944-6235
Beausejour	268-1411
Gimli	642-5162
Portage La Prairie	857-8353
Selkirk	785-2354
Western Region (Brandon)	727-0468
Dauphin	638-9230
Minnedosa	867-3849
Rossburn	859-2375
Ste Rose du Lac	447-2929
Swan River	734-2030
Northern Region (Thompson)	677-4541
Flin Flon	687-8218
Gillam	652-2288
Leaf Rapids	473-8122
The Pas	623-5489
Provincial Administration (Winnipeg)	944-6200
Library/Resource Centre (Winnipeg)	944-6233